

LATE MONTPELIER NEWS.

(Special dispatch to the CALEDONIAN.)

A RAILROAD FORENOON.

This (Tuesday) forenoon was mainly devoted, in both house and senate, to the introduction of railroad bills. One of them incorporates the Rutland-Canadian Railroad Company, which proposes to build a road from some point in Burlington, crossing the lake in the vicinity of Colchester Point, running up through, to the towns of Grand Isle county and connect with points on the New York and Canada lines. W. C. Clement, H. G. Smith, F. R. Wells, F. W. Wilder, W. W. Stickney, J. W. Stewart, W. S. Webb, and P. W. Clement are among the incorporators, and the capital stock is put at \$1,000,000.

Another bill incorporates the Champlain Construction Company, with some of the gentlemen named above as incorporators, who are given the right to build railroads, canals, steamboats and structures pertaining thereto.

Still another bill is in addition to the charter of the present Rutland Railroad Company, and allows them to purchase and acquire railroad property, terminal facilities, etc.

SOME NOTES.

Caledonia county representatives have formed an organization, with Dr. Stiles of St. Johnsbury as president and G. L. Johnson of Hardwick as secretary.

The Society of Colonial Dames held a largely attended meeting at the State House today.

Press Comment.

Some of the Windsor County attorneys are wondering why the esteemed Montpelier Daily Journal, published at the Capital, does not know and say more about the doings of the Vermont Supreme Court now in session there. Is it too much "stuck" on the babblings of the versatile "Jack" Harris to make room for other important matter?

The consequences of this partisan strife have been injurious to the cause of public education. When the bill creating the office of superintendent of education was first introduced, in the Legislature of 1888, it wisely provided for his appointment by the Governor. The folly of the amendment—which was pointed out at the time—through which the office was made elective by the General Assembly has been fully demonstrated, and the remedy should be applied. This officer ought now to be made appointive by the Governor and the responsibility for a proper selection directly located, not distributed—and utterly dissipated—through a body of 275 men. Thus would these unseemly contests be ended.—[Montpelier Daily Journal.]

The First Rehearsal.

The St. Johnsbury Choral Union meets for its first rehearsal on Tuesday evening next, November 1, and it is urgently desired that there be a full attendance at the outset, since this will mean so much in the success of the season's work. Already ninety singers have signified their intention to join the chorus, and it is expected that the number will be increased to at least 125. This can easily be done if every singer who has purposed to join will use his or her influence to secure additional members. Membership tickets can be secured of H. E. Smith, the treasurer, at the First National Bank, and it is hoped that all who have given their names to the executive committee will get their tickets this week, or before Tuesday evening. It is desirable that as many tickets as possible shall be disposed of within the next week or two, in order that the committee may be able to arrange, at the start, for a regular and satisfactory course of rehearsals. Mr. Blaisdell will conduct, and, with the interest shown during the past few weeks, in response to the committee's canvass, there is every reason to look forward to an enjoyable and profitable season's work, with a thoroughly successful festival at its close. The music to be taken up includes a pleasing variety, and the opportunity afforded for musical drill is one that nobody can afford to miss.

Organ Recital.

St. Andrew's church was well filled on Monday evening to listen to a musicale by Prof. Pickells, the new organist and choirmaster of the church. During the evening choice solos were rendered by Miss Emma L. Shubert and W. B. Atwood. The new organist presented a varied and classical programme and handled his instrument with ease and precision. His audience was composed largely of musical people who were much gratified at his success.

Plot Exposed.

A plot among the prisoners at the jail, was discovered last Wednesday night, which if successful would have resulted in the escape of all the prisoners. The leader of the plot was Sterling, and his accomplices are supposed to have been Barham and Coursner. Mrs. Gobar, who has been employed at housework in the jail-keeper's house, probably assisted them. The alarm was given by Henry Cota, one of the prisoners.

Go to Chase's studio, 47 Main street, and get a life-size portrait with a dozen of his best photos for the same price until Jan. 1.

Chickamauga ("River of Death")

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps sends the following to the New York World in which she desires that it have immediate and wide circulation among the people:—

Oh, we marched down to the river of death, Seventy thousand strong! Fire in the veins, and delight in the breath, Joy at the start, and hope in the heart; Burning to right a wrong.

Red-blooded, firm-bodied, brave enough—men We were—witness that I—then, Rank of us, file of us, did a foot lag? No—by God, and the Flag!

So we drank deep of the river of death— Pollution, and fever, and fate; The poison that flies on the wings of the breath. If a soldier asks bread, set a cross at his head, Or rot him in camp for the State!

Husb! They have marched to the River of Life! Comrades we led behind; Who begged for the front and who ached for the strife, To them I have given to crumble to Heaven. We wonder—what did they find?

Slowly we crawl from the river of death. Try us—we're thousands weak. Shrinken in spirit, and shortened in breath. Wait if you will, but the missing are still, And the slain refuse to speak.

Spent blooded, faint-blooded, shades of the strong. Cry: Who wrought the wrong? Right of us, wrong of us, did a man lag? No! By God and the Flag!

A Mark Twain Story.

At an entertainment given for the benefit of the seamen on board the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. on her voyage from New York to Genoa, Mr. Clemens was posted for an address. On being introduced he rose, and in his peculiar tone of voice and manner said:— "My friends, I see that my name is on the programme for an address. As this was done without consulting me, I shall give you an anecdote in its place. Now, you know there are anecdotes and anecdotes, short meter and long meter. I shall give you a long meter, one with a snapper at the end. It is about a Scotch-Irish minister, who thought he was called to preach the gospel, while he knew he had the gift of oratory, and he never missed an opportunity to display it. An opportunity was afforded on the occasion of a christening. There was a considerable audience, made up of the relatives, friends, and neighbors of the parents. The preacher began by saying: "We have met together, my friends, in a very interesting occasion—the christening of this little child—but I see already a look of disappointment on your faces. Is it because this infant is so small? We must bear in mind that this globe upon which we live is made up of small things, infinitesimal objects, we might say. Little drops of water make the mighty ocean; the mountains which raise their hoary heads towards heaven and are often lost in the clouds are made up of little grains of sand. Besides, my friends, we must take into consideration the possibilities in the life of this speck of humanity. He may become a great preacher, multitudes may be saved by his eloquence and brought to see and believe in the truths of the gospel. He may become a distinguished physician, and his fame as a healer of men may reach the uttermost parts of the earth, and his name go down to posterity as one of the great benefactors of humanity. He may become a great astronomer and read the heavens as an open book. He may discover new stars which may be coupled with that of Newton and other great discoverers. He may become a distinguished statesman and orator, and, by the strength of his intellect and eloquence, he may control the destinies of nations, and his name be engraved upon monuments erected to perpetuate his memory by his admiring and grateful countrymen. He may become an author and a poet, and his name yet appear among those now entombed at Westminster. He may become a great warrior and lead armies to battle and victory; his prowess and valor may change the map of Europe. Methinks I hear the plaudits of the people at the mention of his deeds and name. He may become 'er'—he might be 'er'— "Turning to the mother: "What is his name?" "What is his name?" "The mother, 'What is the baby's name?" "Yes, what is his name?" "The mother: 'It's name is Mary Ann.'"

Bananas in Typhoid Fever.

After a long experience with typhoid patients, Dr. Usery of St. Louis maintains that the best food for them is the banana. He explains by stating that in this disease the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged, eventually beginning to slough away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers, at which places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin.

Now, a solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines, dire results naturally following, and, this being the case, solid foods or those containing a large amount of nutritive substances are to be avoided as dangerous.

But the banana, though it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does some 95 per cent nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate the sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed, giving the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.—American Druggist.

Going Without Sleep.

It is an interesting question to students of people how long a man can go without sleep. A physician asserts that no healthy man can overwork because eventually nature will compel him to fall asleep at his task. A journalist recently claimed to have worked 72 hours without sleeping. Humboldt said that when a young man he required only two hours sleep each night, but that in his old age he found he really needed as many as three or four. Victims subjected to the Chinese torture of being kept continually awake die on or before the fifth day. By far the most inspiring example, however, is that of one of the saints, who is related to have lived 19 years without sleep and to have remained standing a large portion of that time.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Had Lived a Slow Life.

A negro called at a residence in Beverly, Mass., and asked for assistance and food, and told the lady who assisted him the remarkable fact that he was 75 years of age and was born 80 years ago in Boston.—Exchange.

OUR FARMERS AND CUBA.

The agricultural resources of Cuba are really astonishing when it is considered how slightly they have been developed. Of the 35,000,000 acres composing the island it is estimated that only 2,000,000 have been placed under cultivation. Amazingly fertile as it is, there is absolutely no limit to the possibilities of its production when the area of cultivation shall be fully extended. Doubtless at the present juncture many American farmers will be attracted to a field so vast and so promising as affording greater scope for their industry than can be secured at home. Should such be tempted thither some will no doubt succeed equal to their most sanguine expectations, but it is to be feared that the majority will be disappointed.

Though some of the cereals and vegetables raised in the northern portions of the United States can be grown in Cuba its agricultural products generally are different and are produced under



THE COCOANUT TREE.

circumstances which do not prevail in this country unless in the extreme southern sections. Different methods of agriculture must of necessity be adopted, and the excessive heat would be no less of the disadvantages a northern farmer transported to Cuba would have to contend with.

In elevated tablelands and in mountain valleys wheat can be successfully grown, as indeed it can, though less plentifully, in other parts of the island, but the lack of railway facilities places a fatal bar against growing this grain for export or even for home consumption. That the island has capabilities so far as this cereal is concerned was evident for a long time, owing to a piece of paternal legislation on the part of Spain. This it may be remarked, was thoroughly in keeping with her unvarying policy in fostering her colonies. Ignoring the duty she owed to her children in Cuba, the cultivation of wheat was prohibited there, so that the fields of the mother country might supply the colonists with bread. In consequence of this American wheat was often shipped to Cuba by way of Spain. It cost the Cubans much more to get it in this roundabout way, but the revenue of Spain was benefited. This was the all important consideration, for the Spanish in dealing with their descendants across the water never thought of the reciprocal duties involved in the relationship. When flour was sent from New York direct to the island, the tariff on it was \$4.20 a sack of 200 pounds. This prohibition of wheat culture, with the inevitable increase in the price of bread, was one of the causes that led to the insurrection, which has resulted in the loss of Cuba and so much more to Spain.

But even under a milder rule and with freer advantages of trade it is doubtful if wheat will be produced in considerable quantities in Cuba, for the simple reason that sugar and other crops can be raised more profitably. For many years to come the island will probably be dependent upon this country for its supply of flour.

About Santiago as elsewhere throughout the island there are numerous cocoon groves. The tree grows readily and speedily, and its nuts may be gathered cheaply, for agile Cubans climb up the smooth stems like monkeys and strip the tree of its fruit in a short time. Oranges of exquisite flavor grow spontaneously in all parts of the island, though no attention is paid to their cultivation for exportation. There are six kinds of bananas, and such delicious fruits as guavas, mangoes, zapotas, tamarinds, etc.

As an evidence of Cuba's great productive wealth may be cited a typical peasant's home and surroundings visited during the recently ended insurrection. The family consisted of a mother and her numerous offspring and an invalid husband. The family almost entirely depended upon the labor of a grown son for subsistence, which was obtained from the land, scarcely more than an acre of which was cultivated. Her land supplied her with all the necessities of life excepting clothing and salt. Of the former the family required but little and wore less, and in cases of emergency a fair substitute for the latter could be obtained from the royal palm by a particular process of boiling. The products of her small farm as enumerated at the time consisted of coffee, sugar, molasses, beans, rice, honey, wax, sweet potatoes, yams, yucos, bananas, corn, poultry, pigs, two cows, several horses and tobacco. The family could also raise its own cotton and make its own cloth, as was done by the aborigines, only that cotton spinning and weaving are lost arts in Cuba. Moreover all the vessels and utensils used by this family, with the exception of pots, were the product of the immediate neighborhood.

Nothing could perhaps better illustrate the variety and richness of Cuban productions than the foregoing examination. Life under such circumstances presents few incentives for industry. The vast expanses of natural pasture land in the island ought to prove a great attraction to farmers and others who have devoted much attention to the raising of cattle. But little attention was given by the Spanish government to this source of wealth, for Spain's political economy never consisted so much in a direct land tax as in a tax upon industry and commerce. Consequently a ranchman or a landed proprietor might by the owner of extensive pastures and large herds of cattle, but the government took no account of it until the owner began to dispose of his stock in the market.

With perpetual summer, or at least no snow and frost to constitute a winter as known further north, the cattle industry can be conducted at the minimum of cost. The stock never need housing, and the grass is as luxuriant in the winter months as in the summer time. Western men who fought in the ranks of the rough riders in Cuba were enthusiastic over the prospects it held forth for cattle ranches. During the insurrection the herds were greatly depleted by the Cubans, who slaughtered the cattle in many instances for the kidneys alone and left the rest of the carcasses to rot on the field.

During the occupation of Pinar del Rio by the insurgents it was a singular oversight on the part of the authorities that in attempting to starve the rebels out of that province they did not take into consideration the fact that myriads of cattle roamed over the grassy plains, and that the tree clad hills and valleys were alive with hogs, which furnished the insurgents with an unfailing supply of food.

The pasture lands north of Trinidad are so well adapted for the raising of horses that it was formerly a common phrase that even the beggars of Trinidad pursued their vocation on horseback. In the vicinity of Sancti Spiritus, extending eastward to the province of Santiago, are extensive prairies which furnish grazing for great herds of cattle. Some of them are without natural water supply, but they have been provided with enormous wells at intervals. These sometimes reach a depth of 900 feet, and the water is drawn by a noria, a device employed by the Moors when they occupied Spain. This consists of a large wooden wheel made to revolve by an animal power, over which passes an endless belt, to which buckets are attached. The cattle ranges extend far across that part of Cuba termed Camaguey to Santiago province.

The mountains of Guanantamo, in the vicinity of Santiago, are considered the most productive coffee regions in Cuba. Coffee is grown in every part of the island. At one time it was as large as now the sugar cane, but at present most of the coffee raising is done in the district and neighborhood of Santiago and in the jurisdiction of Guanantamo. Land in this part of the island has been particularly cheap, and planters in consequence have found it to their advantage, as their old places became worn out, to sell them and remove to Guanantamo's beautiful hills, where the climate is healthful, the crops excellent and the land cheap.

Coffee culture in Cuba for various reasons has declined somewhat during the past quarter of a century. This has been due in some degree to the practically prohibitive tariff placed by the United States on Cuban coffee in favor of the Brazilian crop. Many who formerly planted coffee now raise sugar

LOST. THEIR ALL.

Two Men and a Woman Who Barely Got Out of Alaska With Their Lives.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 24.—A detachment of Captain Abercrombie's surveying party, consisting of 14 men, under Lieutenant Kelly, U. S. A., arrived here this morning from Cook's Inlet, on the steamer Alki.

T. A. Baker of Portland, Or., who has arrived from Alaska, says he met two men and a woman at Skagway who had just finished a trip of incredible hardships over the Edmonton trail. They were Henry Mitchell and wife of Golden-dale and George Lefevre of Spokane, who left Spokane 14 months ago for the Klondike by the overland route. When they started they had 20,000 pounds of provisions, and 21 horses. Now they have nothing. All their supplies and animals were lost, and they consider themselves fortunate in having escaped with their lives.

They saw provisions scattered along the trail from the time they were well up in the interior until they left for the coast and found several graves of those who had perished in attempting to reach the gold fields. Several times they lost their way, and it was only by good fortune that the trail was found again. After traveling several hundred miles, and perceiving that it was useless to attempt to get through by keeping to the regular route, they made directly for the coast, going down one of the rivers to the south of Skagway.

Prospecting Party Lost.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 24.—W. E. Bondy of Berkeley, Cal., who has just returned from Sunrise City on Cook's Inlet, tells a story of the wrecking of a sloop four weeks ago in which it is probable that nine persons lost their lives. Bondy could learn the names of only two. They were Frank Robinson of Santa Cruz and Chris Johnson of Cook's Inlet. Johnson was the owner of the sloop. About Sept. 25 Robinson and Johnson sailed to Kinkik Arm, where they took on board a party of seven prospectors bound for Sunrise. Kinkik Arm is about 20 miles north of Turnagan Arm. After leaving Kinkik Arm the party was never heard of again. A man who saw the sloop take on the party told Bondy that the sloop was loaded down within six inches of the water. A few days later Johnson's dog appeared at Sunrise half dead with exhaustion. Afterwards a part of the sloop and other wreckage were picked up at the Turnagan Arm.

Will Possess the Philippines.

Lowell, Oct. 25.—Congressman W. S. Knox spoke at the Working Men's club last night. He made the statement that America will possess the Philippines, and referred to the great market which has been opened up to American exports as the result of the war. He said that congress is willing to do all it can for the workingman, but that there are limitations upon it.

The speaker believed that immigration should be restricted. He compared the effects of the Wilson and the Dingley bills, and made the claim that Sagasta is anxious to have the Democrats win in the coming elections. In that event the Germans will send their fleet back to Manila and the flag raised by Dewey will be cut down.

Miscellaneous Was Fatal.

Bridgeport, Oct. 25.—Fire in the Nonpareil Cork company's factory last night caused damage to the extent of a number of thousands of dollars.

In responding to the alarm, Henry Kempf, an engine driver, attempted to cross the railroad track in front of a train coming from the west, but miscalculated. The train struck the engine squarely, and Kempf and one of the horses attached to the engine were killed, and the engine was demolished. The engine was carried over 100 feet by the train after it was struck. Kempf leaves a wife and family.

For Defying the Americans.

Manila, Oct. 25.—General Pilar, who is looked upon as being the leading rival of Aguinaldo for the leadership of the Philippine insurgents, has been summoned to Malolos, the insurgent headquarters, and has been arrested. The charge against him is disregarding Aguinaldo's authority and attempting to defy the Americans.

It is hoped that Aguinaldo's influence will prevent a conflict between the insurgents and Americans. Aguinaldo has removed several of the insurgent officers who are uneducated and untrained for their positions, but he has been compelled to reinstate them.

Aguinaldo is desirous of going to Paris for the purpose of appearing before the peace commissioners, but he is prevented from so doing by the jealousies existing among the insurgent leaders.

Sinking of Coal Barges.

New London, Oct. 24.—The Thomas J. Scully, towing the barges, Admiral, Camarie, Wyandotte and Atlantic, while about four miles west of Cornfield light, was caught in the heavy gale. The barge was unable to stand the strain and broke. Soon afterwards the Admiral sprang leak and collided with the second barge which ultimately resulted in the sinking of the four barges. Two men on the Admiral were lost, but the crew of the Scully, by means of the heaving line, rescued seven men, two women and a baby from the other barges.

The rescued parties were taken aboard the tug one by one, and the woman with the baby was dragged through the heavy sea, apparently little the worse for her experience.

General Fusillade Occurred.

Chattanooga, Oct. 24.—Sergeant Clarence Allen, company I, Eighth colored United States volunteers, fired on three police who were attempting to arrest a colored soldier who was drunk, and threateningly displaying his revolver in a crowd.

One of the bullets from Allen's pistol took effect in the head of Charles Beagles, a white man, standing in the saloon, killing him instantly.

A general fusillade followed. A policeman, A. Mosley, was slightly wounded in the arm. Allen was finally arrested and lodged in jail. The riot produced great excitement, and General Boynton ordered a strong provost guard to the city at once.

Drowned in Lake Michigan.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—A skiff in which were Louis Lahn, a son of a wealthy manufacturer of Evanston, William Shafer and another man whose identity has not yet been established, capsized in Lake Michigan, about five miles off Wilmette, and all were drowned. The men started out duck hunting.

Legal Notice.

MARY E. PALMER In Chancery, A. E. BREAKWOOD, Caledonia Co., BY ATLS.

WHEREAS Mary Palmer of St. Johnsbury in the County of Caledonia has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Chancery for Caledonia County, a petition against A. E. Breakwood, C. Breakwood, C. Breakwood, Stevens and Ellen Stevens, all of Whitefield in the State of New Hampshire, P. W. Gallup, H. Russell, Harry L. Pease, and Josiah Stevens, all of Caledonia County, Maine, M. G. Jeffers without this State, in parts unknown, setting forth in substance, that said Breakwood, C. Breakwood, C. Breakwood, Stevens and Ellen Stevens, by said Harry L. Pease and Josiah Stevens, on the 24th day of November, 24, 1888, this day delivered to me and not yet recorded. Reference to said deed and record when recorded for further description. (Conditioned for payment of eight promissory notes of even date with said mortgage, signed by said Breakwood, C. Breakwood, C. Breakwood, Stevens and Ellen Stevens, for \$100 each, payable in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years respectively, with interest annually. Five of said notes together with interest are due and unpaid. After the execution and record of said mortgage, said Breakwood, C. Breakwood, Stevens and Ellen Stevens, his wife, executed to A. B. Breakwood a deed of land before conveyed to said Gardner W., by said Breakwood and said Breakwood executed to Ellen M. a mortgage thereon which mortgage is now owned by M. G. Jeffers.

That as the parties above named claim some right in said premises, and petitioner prays a decree of foreclosure against all or said defendants.

It is hereby made to appear that the said A. E. Breakwood, C. J. Breakwood, Gardner Stevens, Ellen M. Stevens, and M. G. Jeffers are within the state, so that citation cannot be served upon them.

Therefore it is ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given him by publication of said petition in the Caledonia County, in the County of Caledonia, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least twenty days prior to the first day of the next term of said County Court, to be held at St. Johnsbury, in the County of Caledonia, on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. 1898, at which time the said defendants are ordered to appear, and make answer to said petition.

Given under my hand at St. Johnsbury, in the County of Caledonia, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1898.

BATES, MAY AND SIMONDS, Solicitors.

Legal Notice.

D. R. DENSMORE, Esq., In Chancery, GEORGE W. GATES, Caledonia Co., AND PAUL FOX.

WHEREAS Daniel R. Densmore of Burke in the County of Caledonia has filed his petition in Chancery in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Chancery for the County of Caledonia, against George W. Gates and Paul Fox, both of Caledonia, in substance, that on July 11, 1898, executed to Adeline A. Bishop a mortgage deed of the following described land, to-wit: One hundred and twenty-five acres of the original right of Joseph Parker, lot 1 of said land, more or less, more or less, meaning all and the same land deed to Lizzie J. Grow by John G. Aldrich and by the said Adeline A. Bishop, and Marcus Grow to James H. Bishop by said Adeline A. Bishop, March 25, 1891, and deeded that day, July 11, 1898, by Adeline A. Bishop to said George W. Gates, conditioned for the payment of three promissory notes of \$50 each, signed by said Gates, dated July 11, 1898, payable to said Adeline or her heirs, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years from date, respectively, two of which notes and the interest on all now due and owing and has not been served upon said Gates, and has conveyed a portion of said premises to Paul Fox of Newark aforesaid; said premises are inadequate security for said indebtedness, and he prays a decree of foreclosure against said premises.

And it being made to appear that the said George W. Gates is without the State, so that citation cannot be served upon him, Therefore, it is ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given him by publication of said petition in the Caledonia County, in the County of Caledonia, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least twenty days prior to the first day of the next term of the Caledonia County Court, to be held at St. Johnsbury, in the County of Caledonia, on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. 1898, at which time the said defendant is ordered to appear, and make answer to said petition.

Given under my hand at St. Johnsbury, in the County of Caledonia, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1898.

ALBRO F. NICHOLS, Clerk. WENDELL P. STAFFORD, Solicitor.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

FIRST CALIFORNIA TOUR leaves Boston Nov. 15, via Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route. Elegant train of vestibule sleeping and dining cars. Round trip tickets valid returning until August 1, 1899, including all points of interest on the Pacific Coast. Special reduced rates at hotels in California. Other California tours in prospect. Send for book containing full particulars.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 206 Washington St., Opp. School St., Boston.

Investors Agency Corporation.

Kansas City, Kansas, solicits the care of investments in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa for readers of this paper and their friends who held securities of the New England Loan & Trust Co. and other companies now in liquidation. Investigations made. Reports furnished. Terms moderate.

Probate of Will.

HAZELTON A. SPENCER'S ESTATE. STATE OF VERMONT, Caledonia District, ss. In Probate Court, held at the Probate office in St. Johnsbury, within and for said district, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1898. An instrument, purported to be the last will and testament, of Hazelton A. Spencer, late of St. Johnsbury, in said district deceased, being presented to court by Lydia H. Spencer, the executrix therein named: It is ordered by said court that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the Probate office in St. Johnsbury on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1898, and show cause, if any they have, against the probate of said will; for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this instrument, printed at St. Johnsbury, in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury, previous to the time appointed for hearing. By the Court, Attest: WALTER P. SMITH, Judge. A true copy of record, Attest: WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.

Presentation of Account.

SILAS W. SPRAGUE'S ESTATE. STATE OF VERMONT, Caledonia District, ss. In Probate Court, held at the Probate office in St. Johnsbury, in said district, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1898. Damon B. Hartshorn, Administrator upon the estate of Silas W. Sprague late of Caledonia County, Vermont, deceased, presents his administration account for examination and allowance, and makes application for decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said deceased.

Whereupon it is ordered by said court, that said account and said application be referred to a session of said court, to be held at the Probate office in said St. Johnsbury, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1898, for hearing and decision thereon; and it is further ordered that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively, in the Caledonian, a newspaper published at St. Johnsbury, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed and such decree made. Attest: WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.

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Are men who believe that it pays to dress well. Experience has taught them that the best way to carry out this idea is to wear our stylish and handsome outfits. What gold is for money, wool is for clothing. Our fall and winter suitings cover the whole range of desirable patterns for evening dress and business wear.

J. C. STEVENS, Tailor, Merchants' Bank Block, Railroad St.

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Playing Cards, Score Cards, 8 or 12 Board, Game Counters, Card Cases, etc. GAMES.—Cribbage Boards, Paroches, Chevy Chase, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, Pillow Dex, or anything else. The long winter evenings are upon us. Make home pleasant for the young folks and thereby doubly so for yourself.

FIELD & ROWELL.

Legal Notice.

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That as the parties above named claim some right in said premises, and petitioner prays a decree of foreclosure against all or said defendants.

It is hereby made to appear that the said A. E. Breakwood, C. J. Breakwood, Gardner Stevens, Ellen M. Stevens, and M. G. Jeffers are within the state, so that citation cannot be served upon them.

Therefore it is ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given him by publication of said petition in the Caledonia County, in the County of Caledonia, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least twenty days prior to the first day of the next term of said County Court, to be held at St. Johnsbury, in the County of Caledonia, on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. 1898, at which time the said defendants are ordered to appear, and make answer to said petition.

Given under my hand at St. Johnsbury, in the County of Caledonia, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1898.

BATES, MAY AND SIMONDS, Solicitors.

Legal Notice.

D. R. DENSMORE, Esq., In Chancery, GEORGE W. GATES, Caledonia Co., AND PAUL FOX.

WHEREAS Daniel R. Densmore of Burke in the County of Caledonia has filed his petition in Chancery in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Chancery for the County of Caledonia, against George W. Gates and Paul Fox, both of Caledonia, in substance, that on July 11,